

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains one Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum

The China Mail.

YOUR PRINTING
can safely be left with the
CHINA MAIL.
SATISFACTION ASSURED
REASONABLE PRICES.

April 20, 1921, Temperature 68

ESTABLISHED 1845

Barometer 29.96

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 72.

April 20, 1920, Temperature 78

No. 18,237.

三拜禮

號十二月四年一十二百九千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1921.

日三十月三酉辛

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

In this changeable weather
Beware of a chill—

Carry a phial of
WATSON'S
COLD CURE TABLETS

A sure preventive.
A speedy cure.

Price per phial 75 cents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
Open and Closed

CARS FOR HIRE
TEL. 482. in Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 482.
3552

THE FINEST INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD.

DOCTORS and PROFESSORS Microscopes with 1,100
times enlargement: complete with all necessary Optic.
SURVEYORS Levelling Instruments with adjustable
Stands. All of the finest workmanship and accuracy.
Manufactured by Messrs. P. Brock & Co., Copenhagen.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:

DANISH CHINESE COMMERCIAL CO.

1A Chater Road.

SALE of

ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

30% REDUCTION.

THE UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
13, Chater Road.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
COOK'S "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be
forwarded free on application

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." **THOS. COOK & SON,**
Telephone No. 534. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Cable Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

LIQUEUR D'ANIS L'ANGORA

TONIQUE RAFFRAICHISSANT.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

EXPERIENCE

has taught us that it is wise

WHEN BUYING A WATCH

to consider quality before price.
We have a stock of Pocket and
Wrist Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY!

J. ULLMANN & CO.

PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

RUINOUS COAL STRIKE

RIOTING MINERS CAUSE ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

SHOPS PLUNDERED.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT STILL INDEFINITE.

LONDON, April 19.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the coal strike upon industries continue to come in from all parts of the country. The latest is that many potteries in North Staffordshire have closed down and 22,000 operatives are idle. Meanwhile the anger of the miners has found vent in disturbances in Scotland. The worst rioting since the crisis began occurred yesterday in Lanarkshire. Shops in Blantyre were plundered of provisions which were deliberately wasted. Enormous damage is reported to have been done to buildings and plant as the result of rioting in Fifeshire.

LONDON, April 19.

The coal owners' negotiating committee held long conferences to-day with officials of the Mines Department. It is expected that when the miners' executive meet on Thursday they will be informed that the owners are prepared to discuss important modifications of the wage scales previously offered.

LATEST NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 19.

The coal-owners spent over two hours at the Board of Trade conferring with the Secretary of Mines, after which their president announced that there had been no new developments. Subsequently the Mining Association made a statement doubting the usefulness of replying to the Miners' Federation's demand for information as regards the offer of the owners to forego profits and revise the wage schedule. The Association said that it appeared the Federation was not prepared to discuss wages until its two chief demands had been conceded. The owners could not possibly say more than they had already said without discussion with the Federation, as if they attempted to readjust conditions without consulting the men's representatives they would run the risk of being accused of going back on old-standing pre-war agreements.

JOURNALIST DEAD.

DREYFUS CASE RECALLED.

PARIS, April 19.

Joseph Reinach, the journalist who was the promoter of the revision of the Dreyfus case, is dead.

[Joseph Reinach contributed to the *Figaro* under the name of "Polybe" and to the *Revue de Paris*. He started his career as a lawyer. From 1881 to 1882 he was secretary to Gambetta, and after the latter's death Vice-President of the Republique Francaise. He was several times a deputy and during the war was for six months on the staff of General Gallieni. He was twice married. His only son was killed during the war.]

SHIPPING SLUMP.

"THE WORST IN LIVING MEMORY."

ALARMING FIGURES.

LONDON, April 19.

Britain is suffering from the worst shipping slump in living memory. Approximately 900 British vessels of a tonnage of over 2,000,000 have been driven to anchor by industrial stagnation and disension. A city authority declares that ships to-day are unworkable and unsaleable and are "being given away with a pound of tea." Shipbuilding centres have been hit hard. There are 56,000 workers unemployed and over 170,000 in the engineering and ironfounding trades. Recently a Japanese vessel of 4,000 tons sold for £10,000. Last year the ship was withdrawn from the auctions at £32,000, while earlier owners refused £90,000.

COSTA RICA OIL.

AMERICAN CONSUL CRITICISES BRITISH CONCESSION.

NEW YORK, April 19.

The newspapers at Washington state that Mr. Hughes on April 15, sent a note to Britain with reference to allegations made in the House of Commons that the United States Government endeavored improperly to procure the annulment of certain oil concessions to a British company in Costa Rica. The note says that the American consul at San Jose was not authorized to criticize the concession but adds that such criticism accords with the policy of the United States which does not recognise usurping governments.

CRICKET SEASON.

BOARD OF CONTROL APPOINTS SELECTORS.

LONDON, April 19.

A meeting of the Cricket Board of Control appointed R. Spooner, H. K. Foster, and J. Daniell as selectors for the season's test matches with power to co-opt, the captain, when selected also to call in consultatively two professionals. The selectors will make the players' acceptance conditional on a promise that he does not contribute any article or statement to the Press respecting any match he plays in until the end of the season.

FORMER KAISERIN BURIED

SOMBRE SCENES AT POTSDAM.

BERLIN, April 19.

Sombre scenes were witnessed on the arrival of the remains of the former Kaiserin at Wildpark Station, near Potsdam. The former Crown Princess, the younger members of the former Imperial family, former Court dignitaries, and a party of ex-officers with lowered swords awaited the train. Many wreaths which were presented at various stations en route from Holland covered the coffin over which an all-night vigil was kept by officers of the regiments of which the ex-Kaiserin was honorary colonel. A huge crowd followed the remains to Potsdam where there were enormous crowds of visitors.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/6 5/8
Today's opening rate 2/6 5/8

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, April 19th.

A significant statement was made in the House of Commons, late last night, which is thought to increase the prospects of the settlement of the coal situation. Mr. Lloyd George declared that, although the Government was unable to accept indefinite liability, it did not exclude the possibility of a subsidy for a permanent settlement.

LONDON, April 19th.

The Northumberland Miners' Association has instructed its delegates to the national conference, on April 22nd, to ask the Executive Committee to meet the coal-owners and the Government again to ascertain the nature of the temporary wages settlement which they are prepared to offer, provided that the question of the National Wage Board and the Pool is discussed later.

LONDON, April 19th.

The fact that coal-owners met this morning, and proceeded, after a short conference, to the Board of Trade to interview the Secretary of Mines is the only indication of any movement with a view to a solution of the coal situation. It is surmised that the mine-owners would take an early opportunity to respond to the request of the Miners' Federation for the elucidation of Lord Gainsford's offer to forego profits at present. The Federation says that, before the offer can be treated seriously, it must explicitly be stated whether the owners, in suggesting readjustments of wage schedules, are prepared to agree that the richer districts must assist the poorer. The Federation contends that the offer is worthless as it stands at present.

NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

LONDON, April 19th.

Arrangements are being made for underwriting the new Indian Government 7 per cent. loan of £7,500,000 Bonds, which are repayable in 1896 at £102, or in 1931 at par, and convertible into India 3 per cent. on a basis of £200 in 1922 and £200 in 1923. The loan is principally for the purpose of railway material in the United Kingdom.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

BERLIN, April 19th.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by a semi-official announcement that the Reparation Commission has transmitted a verbal demand that the Reichsbank's gold reserves must be transferred to the occupied zone before May 1st, as security against German deliveries under the Treaty. Burglars, subsequently, broke in into the offices of the inter-Allied Mission and removed a safe containing a small sum of money.

PARIS, April 19th.

According to latest advices, Germany—as a result of the failure of her recent attempts to secure the Cabinets at Bern, Prague, Washington and Brussels—has abandoned the attempt to find an intermediary to convey to the Allies her new counter-proposals, which are believed to be largely a recapitulation of the proposals made in London on March 7th. In the meanwhile, the Reparations Commission is completing the estimate of the amount of reparations to be claimed from Germany on May 1st, and the French experts are continuing their examination of the economic and military penalties which are to be applied in the event of Germany's continued refusal to meet her obligations.

According to the *Echo de Paris*, the fresh territory to be occupied in the Ruhr region excludes the districts of Hamm and Iserlohn and includes Elberfeld—a total area of 75 kilometres long and 35 wide, with a population of 4,000,000. It is believed that seven divisions of troops would be ample for the task.

PARIS, April 19.

As announced yesterday, an important Cabinet meeting took place to consider, according to M. Briand's own words, the contingencies of the present moment. M. Millerand, President, and the War Minister, with Marshals Foch and Pétain, were present. Speaking before the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, M. Briand stated that Germany's dilatory policy had now been overcome. France is resolved to secure this time solid, positive guarantees.—Havas.

SILK SWINDL.

A FORGED DELIVERY ORDER.

The managing partner of the Chung Tsun Yick Import and Export firm of No. 35, Des Voeux Road West, reports to the police that yesterday an unknown Chinese obtained delivery of three cases of raw silk valued at \$2,570, consigned to his shop from the *as "Fai Shan"* by means of a delivery order bearing the forged chop of the complainant's shop. The police are investigating, but so far no clue has been found as to the identity of the swindler.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Sun Hats

Our Special Light-weight Sun Hat weighs 9 ounces, is smart in appearance, very durable and thoroughly Sunproof and Waterproof
\$18.50 each.

Other qualities from **\$11.50 each.**

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING
STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

THE PHARMACY

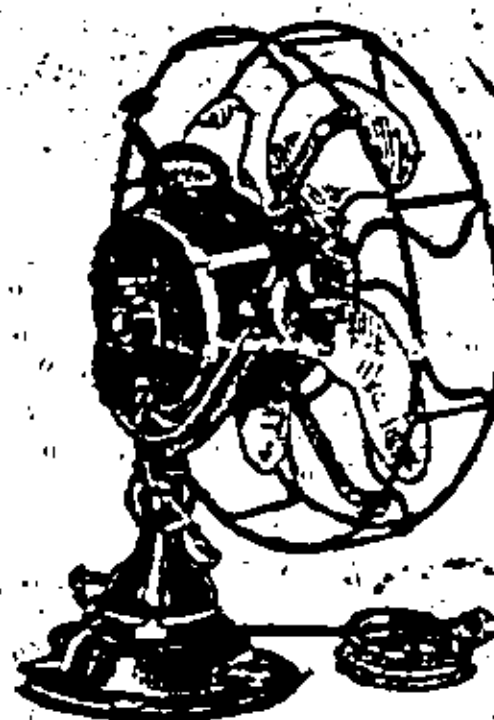
22, Queen's Road.

Tel 345

Tel 345

FANS.

BE PREPARED FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
BUY NOW.



LARGE STOCKS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.

Queen's Buildings.

Tel. 518.

ESTABLISHED 1900.

DISS BROS.

TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. 2243.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel 836.

Tel 836.

JUST RECEIVED



A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

KODAKS

FILMS & ACCESSORIES

ALSO

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

BY EXPERTS

WITH

PROMPT SERVICE

AT

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Phone 196

Phone 196

LAMMERT BROS.

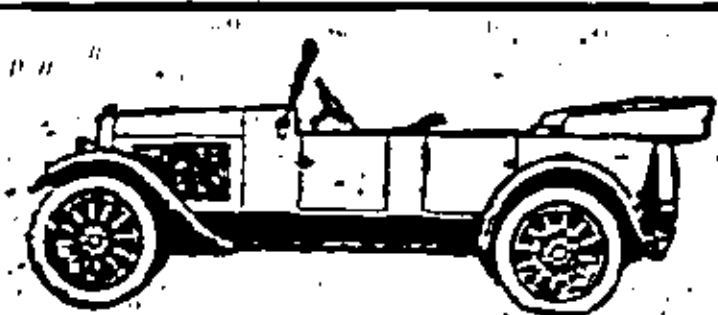
AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS

Public Auctions

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TARASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE,
KIRIHARA, YOSHINO, TANI,
HOJO, WAKABATA, SATO, SHIN-
JITSU, KASADA, KIRAI, KAMIYA,
WADA, and OYUBARI.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office: TOKYO.

Branches and
Representatives:—
Matsuyama, Kanazawa, Wakamatsu, Maizuru,
Kobe, Osaka, Tsuru, Nagoya,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Hakodate, Muroran,
Osaka, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,
Beiping, Tientsin, Hankow,
Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Manila,
Singapore, Soerabaya, London, Paris,
New York and Seattle.Cable Address: IWASAKI
Cable: A. I. A. S. 8th Ed.
Western Union and Borealis.Agencies for: The Mitsubishi Marine &
Fire Insurance Co.
The Osaka Marine &
Fire Insurance Co.S. Particulars apply to—
S. KOMURA, Manager
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

PALACE MOTOR CO., LTD.

Phone Central 64
Western Branch 2143
Kowloon Branch K337
New Cars For Hire & For Sale.
Private Cars garaged.
Repairing Cars a Speciality.FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.
Quarter hour, 10 cents
Half hour, 20
One hour, 30
Two hours, 50
Three hours, 70
Six hours, 100
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
call fare extra.B. Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour, 0.80 cents
Three hours, \$1.00
Six hours, 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour, 0.30 0.40
One hour, 0.50 0.60
Two hours, 0.80 0.90
Three hours, 1.00 1.10
Six hours, 1.50 1.60
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00 2.20

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged
in Victoria.
Ten minutes, 5 cents
Quarter hour, 10
Half hour, 15
One hour, 20
Every subsequent hour, 20Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
Hour, 20
Every subsequent hour, 10III.—Taipei Road.
Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour, or part
of an hour if the ricksha causes
the journey to take longer
than—
4th mile, 75 cents, 1 hour.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile,
single, \$1.00, 2 hours.
return, \$1.50, 3 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile,
single, \$1.75, 3 hours.
return, \$2.00, 4 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile,
single, \$2.00, 4 hours.
return, \$2.50, 5 hours.Fares for Journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.
The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Tei.

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive
food for infants which keeps good in
quality during hot weather (2) LAC-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of infants and Dyspeptics (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSEC-
TICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
House.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
spection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
No. 17 & 18, Corner of Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone 306, 1223.

理代泰豐華

POSTAGE STAMPS.

This space is too small to tell
you all about our Stamps.
That's why we solicit your Cor-
respondence for further infor-
mation. It might pay to tell us
what Stamps you want to buy
or what Stamps you have for
sale. Better still if you call at

GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN PHILATELIC GOODS,
Religious Books, Toys, etc., etc.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 431.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Aguiar Street.TERMS VERY MODERATE.
CONSULTATION FREE.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS—
MITSUBISHI KAISHA.

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY.

"Golofina"

MADE FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS AND HOTELS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

COST OF LIVING.

SHANGHAI FIGURES.

SOME FACTS TO REMEMBER.

There are two subjects on which
the least conversational members
of society can find something to say.
Their insides, and the cost of living.
The freedom and minuteness with
which foreigners in Asia can discuss
what they may or may not eat—by all
accounts India's conversations are as
frank in this respect as China's—with
all the why's and whereof's thereof
would astonish people at Home. The
best reason for discussions of this
kind has not yet arrived. But of
lament over the increasing cost of
living there is no end. The letters
we have recently published are only
an index of the kind of talk that is
heard in every circle, and if the cause
of expense of living is not always cor-
rectly gauged, of the fact there can
be no doubt.Having taken no part hitherto in
the controversy, we have now made
some independent inquiries, referring
to the manager of one of the principal
department stores here, says the N. C.
Daily News. The prices in all the
chief stores here are so nearly on a
level that one is a sufficient guide to
all. At the outset it may be noted
that none of the big stores has much
inducement to overcharge as there
are Chinese competitors nowadays
always on the look-out to undersell
them. The manager we went to was
perfectly frank and showed all figures
that could in any way influence local
prices.THE Laid DOWN COST.
The method adopted is as follows.
Having taken the net cost of the goods
on the Home manufacturer's invoice,
the costs of packing, shipment, in-
surance, interest charges, etc., are
added up and the percentage that
these represent on the net cost of the
goods is worked out. The value of
the shilling at the rate of exchangeFeeling "liverish"
and irritable!Pinkettes are just the right
remedy. They regulate the
liver, dispel Constipation, are
laxative perfection because they
neither gripe nor purge, create
no habit, and act as gently as
nature. Take two Pinkettes
to-night. "You'll feel better in
the morning."Of chemists everywhere at 60 cts. the doz.
or pay for a receipt or price from the
Dr. Williams' Medical Co.,
96 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.under which the goods were paid for
is ascertained—say it is 48 cents. To
this is added the percentage of pack-
ing and shipping charges—say 12
cents (this by the way would be very
low, such percentages naturally vary-
ing with the value of the goods) and
thus it is found that each shilling's
worth of this particular cargo laid
down in Shanghai costs 60 cents. The
department to which this cargo is
allotted is credited with so many
thousand dollars' worth of stuff at a
60 cent dollar, the amount being
checked by turning all the sterling
charges into local currency at the
same rate.It must not be forgotten that to
these laying down costs have to be
added the local working expenses,
salaries and wage bill. A mean return
for five years might thus easily show
less than eight per cent. net profits on
sales. If the store declares a higher
dividend, it is because the capital has
been turned over three or four times.
The position of most of the stores here
as regards dividends can be seen in
the Stock Exchange lists.SOME TELLING COMPARISONS.
Now coming to the prices quoted
by "Lancastrian" for hats and shirts,
everything would appear to depend
upon the quality, particularly, it may
be said, in hats. A cheap hat may
look as good at the outset as a dear
one, but a few weeks wear will show
the difference. The manager quoted
above gives us the following compari-
son of prices per shilling cost, calculat-
ed in Mexican cents as just de-
scribed—March, 1921 March, 1920.
Glassware 58 cents, 32 cents.
Hats 60-61 " 34 "
Boots & Shoes 58 " 24 "
Cellular cloth-
ing 58 " 24 "
Cotton piece goods
fancy 57 " 23 "
Millinery 68 " 30-29 "
China ware 58 " 26 "
Sports goods 57 " 23 "The difference represents mainly
the difference between high and low
exchange. In some cases, we under-
stand, however, Home manufacturers'
prices have gone up. If they have at
all declined, there has not been time
for the change to be felt in Shanghai.The sum total of the evidence,
which practically anybody we believe,
could obtain, is that the prices in the
big stores represent no more than a
perfectly fair profit.We have not inquired into the prices
of articles of luxury in houses which deal
mainly in them and we offer no com-
ment on them as it is or should be only
the very rich people who buy them.
At any rate, if people on moderate
incomes do so, they have only them-
selves to blame.

RISING SUN DRESSES.

SPRING FASHION.

DAZZLE COLOURS TO BE WORN.

Although it is certain that the short
skirt will not disappear, in many of
the models at the exhibitions of spring
fashions in London it is little below
the knees in length. The manager
of one of the best-known London
houses told a Press representative
that all Court dresses are still to be
ankle length, and this will probably
make its influence felt.Many of the Court dresses are of
wonderful sequined embroidery, not
the glittering sequins which we have
known for years, but ones especially
prepared so that instead of a glitter
they have a sheen.
The schemes of colour baffle de-
scription. There are dresses of red
and gold, reminiscent of the rising
sun, and blues, greens and violets
which call to mind brilliant-hued
butterflies, made up on silver and
golden tissue.The colours to be worn this season
are almost dazzling in their brilliance,
but black and white will be as popular
as ever. Capes and cape coats are
all the vogue, while for tailor-made
the loose short coat is favoured.

THE MARKETMAN'S IMPOSITION.

Where we do think that some in-
quiry is urgently needed is in respect
of market prices. The present writer's
experience is certainly not peculiar,
probably it is general, namely, that
only since last Christmas the prices
demanded for meat, eggs, poultry
and vegetables—taking only neces-
sities, not delicacies such as fish and
game—have gone up enormously, as
much as 15 to 20 per cent. This does
not appear to be a matter of "squeez-
ing" by cooks as many of the market
men provide printed lists of their
prices. We have made various in-
quiries as to why this should be, and
the only reason we can hear is that
the countrymen who supply the
markets did not at first wake up to
the high cost of rice. Now they have
done so, although rice has fallen again,
and consequently market prices have
gone up to compensate for the
countryman's extra expenses, last
autumn and assure him against possi-
ble extra prices to come.This is a situation with which con-
sumers should deal at once. The
time-honoured "cutting" at the end
of the month may do something. But
what we want is a consumers' league
and a consumers' strike as has been
done at Home. For prices in Shang-
hai, once up, are very slow to fall
again.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.

Developing & Printing a Speciality.
No. 17, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

AND THE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

(Two minutes from
Star Ferry). Recently renovated and re-furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 5. Telegraphic Address: "Palace"
J. H. OXHEERY, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Rooms en Suite & with private Baths.
Roof Garden, Hairdressing Saloon, etc.
Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Leading Hotel in South China.

Special attention given to Tourists.

Under the Foreign Supervision of,

THOS. G. HUTCHINGS.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION
11 ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Elec-
tric Lift, Fans, and Lighted Entrance
Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold
Water System throughout. Best at Food and
Service.
Telephone K. 5. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHER, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSNIER.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

AN APPEAL TO
BRITONS IN CHINA.

100,000 DOLLARS

URGENTLY NEEDED

FOR

THE "ARETHUSA"

TRAINING SHIP.

2,500 OLD BOYS HAVE
JOINED THE ROYAL NAVY,
AND 6,500 THE MERCHANT
SERVICE.Patrons: Their Majesties The King & Queen.
President: H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
Chairman: G. E. Malden, Esq., M.C.
and Treasurer: H. Briston-Walker, Esq., M.C.
of Ship Committee: J. M. F. Devitt, Esq.
and Secretary: H. Briston-Walker, Esq., M.C.
Cheques, Drafts, etc. should be made
payable to and sent to—
THE SHARPSBURY HOMES &
ARETHUSA TRAINING SHIP
164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. 2.It does not matter
what you send to

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.

We have removed our Premises to

No. 36, Queen's Road, C.

Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Passport photos finished

in one hour.

DIAMOND'S

DYE WORKS

dainty lace or heavy

clothes—they always

come back looking

as good as new.

CASSUM AHMED.

General Draper.

21 & 24, Wellington Street.

Branch 25, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Phone 1442.

TAIYO & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

No. 10, Wyndham St.

Illustration of a shoe

Hughes & Hough

ATTORNEYS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

THURSDAY,

April 21, 1921, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

13 cases Bordeaux Claret (quarts)

7 do (pints)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 16, 1921.

(For account of the concerned)

FRIDAY,

April 22, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,

at Glenlea No. 9 The Peak.

THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

etc., therein contained.

Comprising:—

Steel Safe, Hallstand, Dining Room

Suite, Upholstered Sofas and Armchairs,

Plate Cutlery, Dinner Service and

Glassware.

Bedroom Suites, Wardrobes, Mirrors,

Curtains, Kitchen Utensils, Pot Plants,

etc., etc.

And

Piano by Collard & Collard.

(Full particulars from catalogue)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales

Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner

of Ice House Street,

One full size BILLIARD TABLE by

Burroughs & Sons, with all accessories,

(good as new).

Full particulars from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 16, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been appointed

Agents for the Employers' Liability

Assurance Corporation Limited.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 13, 1921.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD

AND

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD

OF CHINA.

MEMBERS of both Guilds are re-

quested to attend a Combined

MEETING at the Guilds' Offices,

Salvo's Home, on THURSDAY, 21st

April, at 2 P.M. sharp.

BUSINESS:

Urgent and Important.

For C. C. O. G. & M. E. G. C.

W. J. STOKES,

Branch Secretary, M.E.G.C.

Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

NOTICE.

Dog, Cat, Poultry, Pigeon

and Bird Show, 1921.

BY kind permission of the Stewards

of the JOCKEY CLUB, a Show

will be held at the RACE COURSE,

Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 30th

April.

There will be classes for all breeds,

types, etc. of the above provided there

are sufficient entries.

Special Prize will be given for the

best 12 eggs.

Entrance fee for Dogs \$2.00, Cats

\$1.00, Poultry and Pigeons 30 cents,

per pen. Cage birds, Canaries, parrots,

etc., 30 cents each or swards \$1.00.

Exhibitors of pigeons and cage birds

must find their own cages.

Entrance forms for the Show can be

had from the undersigned and must be

sent in, together with the fee, not later

than SATURDAY, 23rd April.

Intending exhibitors are requested to

send in their entries as soon as possible

in order to allow sufficient time to

make up classes and arrange for the

necessary accommodation.

B. L. FROST,

Hon. Secretary,

c/o E. E. Telegraph Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS & DIRECTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional word & Cents for 5 insertions.

FOR SALE.

MERCER TOURING CAR—7
seater—complete with all acces-
sories including two spare wheels and
one spare tyre. Apply to, LUNSTEAD &
DAVIS, Alex. Bldg.

FOR SALE.—Motor Boat "JEAN"

length 35 feet, beam 8 feet,
45 H.P., M. S. Thornycroft Engine,
hull built by Messrs. Thornycroft in
England, in good running order, com-
fortably fitted up. Price \$8,000.00 or
open to consider an offer. Apply to
F. GRAHAM, c/o Hongkong Electric
Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

By TWO LADY
TEACHERS a FLAT in good
locality in Hongkong. Furnished or
unfurnished. Box 1279, c/o "CHINA
MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st April, HOUSE
in No. 10, Nathan Road and No.
4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to
TUNG WAI BUILDING AGENT, No. 43,
Queen's Road, East.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members
will be held on THURSDAY,
21st April, at 4.30 p.m., in the
OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
ROOM, CITY HALL, for the purpose
of nominating a Representative of the
Chamber to serve on the Legislative
Council during the absence on leave of
the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Notice in writing of the names of
candidates and of their proposers and
seconders to be lodged with the Sec-
retary at least 48 hours before the time
appointed for the holding of the
General Meeting.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 14, 1921.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

URGENT NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF MEM-
BERS will be held in the Old
Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY
HALL, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., for
the purpose of ascertaining the views of
the General body of Members as regards
the proposed STAMP ORDINANCE
1921.

This meeting will be held immedi-
ately after the meeting called for the
purpose of nominating a Representative
of the Chamber for the Legislative
Council.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA is

fixed for SATURDAY, May

7th, 1921. Draft Programmes and

Entry forms may be obtained at Race

Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway

Bay Station.

Entries CLOSE WEDNESDAY,

27th April, 1921.

Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information

that a case of rabies has occurred

within the Eastern District of the City

of Victoria.

All dog owners are advised to

exercise strict supervision over their

dogs, and to keep them on leash in

public places.

The Police have orders to enforce

strictly the provisions of Section 16 of

the Summary Offences Ordinance, viz:

15.—(1) It shall be lawful for any

police constable to destroy

any dog or other animal

reasonably suspected to be in

a rabid state, or which has

been bitten by any dog or

animal reasonably suspected

to be in a rabid state.

(2) The owner of any such dog

or animal who permits the

same to go at large, after

having information or reason-
able ground for believing it

to be in a rabid state, or to

have been bitten by a dog or

other animal in a rabid state,

shall be liable to a fine not

exceeding two hundred and

fifty dollars or to imprison-
ment for any term not ex-

ceeding three months.

(3) It shall be lawful for any

police constable to destroy

any dog which is found stray-
ing or wandering about during

the day-time without any

owner and not wearing either

a collar with the name and

residence of the owner in-
scribed thereon, or a current

licence badge; and any such

constable is hereby further

authorised to destroy any dog

which is found straying or

BRITISH EMPIRE

EMIGRATION REVIVED.

"THE FAMILY SPIRIT."

We are the heirs of about one
quarter of the earth's surface, and
that imposes upon us a duty. That
vast territory, with its unplumbed
resources of wealth, must be develop-
ed, or we shall be false to our trust.

It should therefore be a source of
satisfaction that last year, as official
figures recently published reveal,
nearly 200,000 persons emigrated
from these islands to other parts of
the Empire, while the number who
left to take up permanent residence
in foreign lands was considerably

less than half as large, says the
Daily Telegraph. That change in
the flow of emigration is a healthy
sign, for time, was when the

majority of outward passen-
gers set their faces towards the
United States, a friendly country but
non-British. Those men and women

were lost to the Empire, but the
majority of the emigrants now re-
main our fellow-citizens. In 1920

Canada attracted upwards of 100,000,
in part because of its comparative
proximity to the British Isles and in
part owing to its promise; while

rather less than half as many went
to Australia and New Zealand, Africa
welcoming 15,000, and India and
other parts of the Empire taking the

balance. We believe that for the
first time the women exceeded in
number the men, and in the family
parties there were no fewer than

34,274 children. Let it be added that a
considerable proportion of these em-
igrants were assisted, receiving free

passage-money, outfit, grants or land-
ing-money, or loans—and in some
cases all four forms of aid out of
the funds of the Colonial Office.

There is no secret in the measures
which are being adopted to resettle
ex-servicemen and others across the

sea. Colonel L. S. Amery, the
Under-Secretary for the Colonies,
who, as Chairman of the Oversea

Settlement Committee, has devoted
himself with such fine enthusiasm to
this work, revealed the character of

the movement in his interesting
speech in the House of Commons re-
cently. In accordance with the policy

decided upon in 1919, 40,000 men and
women who stood by our great ideals
during the war, working with hands

or with brain, have been given a
helping hand. It is proposed to con-
tinue this policy for some time fur-
ther. Applications will be received

during the remainder of this year,
and the selected candidates will be
free to exercise their option to pas-
sage-money or other benefits during

1922. In that way the Government
is realising the ambition of many ex-
Service men and their dependants,
and fulfilling this country's obliga-
tions towards them.

Owing to some strange freak of
reasoning, certain elements in the
Labour party are opposed to such

limited assistance being given to
men and women whose cause they
are supposed to champion. In the

recent debate in the House of Com-
mons one Labour M.P. talked of
"shipping people off to the Colonies,"

and others spoke of "pushing them
out of the Old Country." The only
excuse that can be offered for such

speakers is that they are ignorant
of the wider issues of the population
problem in its bearing on the future

of these islands and the Dominions
overseas. Possibly they realise that
in a certain number of cases fam-
ilies are certainly being "pushed

out." An illustration of that kind
was furnished the other day by Mr.
R. McLaren, M.P. "Why is it," he

inquired, "that so many of our good
men leave this country when they
might do good work here?" He

then told a story. "A few months ago
I met a man who was going abroad.
He had been a good workman and

had saved money, and I asked, 'Why
do you go abroad?' He answered,
'It is like this. I have done good

work during the war and I have
made some money, but I find that
I cannot get on if I stop in this coun-
try with the opposition I get as a

competent workman from the 'trade
unions.'" That is where the shoe
begins to pinch the Labour

leaders; they realise that the tyranny
which has been imposed by some
trade unions on the most skilled and

industrious men is leading them to
seek their fortunes overseas. To
that extent men are being "pushed

out" of this country. But they and
their fellow-emigrants are not lost to
us. They are going out to people

the over-crowded portions of the Empire,
following in the footsteps of the
undaunted pioneers who laid the

foundations of the great Dominions
of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia,
New Zealand, and South Africa. They

are helping to adjust the balance of
population in the Empire and thus
to strengthen it, and at the same

time justify our holding of it. What
is the present position? In these
little islands, with an area of only

122,000 square miles, a population
of 47,000,000 persons is being sup-
ported, and supported with difficulty

when a wave of trade depression, as
at present, occurs. Is the whole of
the remainder of the British Empire,

with its enormous tracts of undevel-
oped land and economic and industrial
possibilities, which are practically

infinite, there are only 15,000,000
or 16,000,000 white persons. The outer
fringes of the Empire require men and

women—and particularly women—
while this country is overcrowded.
That is the ill-adjusted balance of

population which demands, and is
wisely receiving at the hands of our
Government and the Governments of

the Dominions, serious attention.
The Oversea Settlement Committee is
working on well-planned lines and

deserves every encouragement in the
statesmanlike work which it is doing.
As was pointed out in the last report

of this body, the Empire as it exists to-
day was largely built up by the policy
of State-aided emigration inaugurated

by the British Government a hun-
dred years ago. The intention now
is to confer with the Dominion

Governments, with a view to the
adoption, as a definite act of Imperial
policy, of a system of "State-aided

overseas settlement." From whatever
angle this population problem is
studied, whether that of the well-being

of the Dominion, or of the Mother
Country, it demands solution. In
assisting men and women to go out


to these new lands we are not "get-
ting rid of them," but are merely
helping them "to move house" from

one part of the British Common-
wealth to another; they remain our
fellow-citizens; they become mission-
aries of our peculiar ideals of in-
dividual liberty.

We may rejoice without reserve at
the revival of emigration, now that
it is tending to flow increasingly to

the Dominions and Crown Colonies.
As Mr. Percy Hurd remarked in his
recent debate, we are now cultivating

"the family spirit," which must be
encouraged if this confederation of
autonomous nations under the British



WATSON'S
"E"
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.
 DISTINCTIVE IN
 FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
 MELLOW.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
 Telephone No. 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
 TELEPHONE 346

CHILDREN'S
JACK-TAR TOGS
 and COLORED
WASHING FROCKS
 IN ALL SIZES.
LADIES'
WHITE CANVAS, SUEDE and KID
AFTERNOON SHOES
 FOR
SMART WEAR.

We Specialize in
Social and Business Stationery,
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.
 60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

The China Mail.
 "TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1921.
 NATIONALISM AND TRADE.

The Japan Chronicle, our thoughtful and well-written Kobe contemporary, having criticised the substitution in China's ports of numerous national Chambers of Commerce for one cosmopolitan Chamber which regarded the interests of all foreign merchants as in the main identical, has been answered by the British Chamber of Commerce Journal, published in Shanghai. Probably there is an answer to the suggestion that the change was "foolish"; but we are not convinced that the answer of the Journal is effective and satisfactory. The Japan Chronicle pointed out that the war brought the change, which cannot be denied. The Journal claims that the inadequacy of a single Chamber of Commerce was realized before the war, and various efforts made to form a British Chamber. These efforts, of which we do not remember to have heard, are said to have failed "because it would have been an experiment running counter to the cosmopolitan traditions of the port." That does not indicate that the inadequacy was very real, or strongly felt, and sounds to us very like a post facto excuse. The Chronicle is contradicted by saying that "one foreign Chamber of Commerce was deemed adequate," yet what (save a recognition of its adequacy) could have condemned the experiment in whose way stood no obstacle greater than a Shanghai tradition?

We next encounter a little word juggling. The Japan paper said it seemed as if the representa-

tives of the Allies, having united in war, were determined to show that such an alliance did not extend to trade, where cut-throat methods were to be enforced. The Shanghai Journal attacks that as equivalent to a statement that the national Chambers exist to enforce cut-throat methods. It is no equivalent. Yet the organ of the British Chambers argues laboriously as follows:

The next misconception of which the Japan Chronicle is guilty is the notion that the British and other Chambers which have sprung up since the war exist to enforce cut-throat methods in disregard of interests common to all. That is an entirely erroneous idea. One of the facts in recognition of which the British and other Chambers exist is that, even when we restrict our views and our sentiments to the welfare of Shanghai alone, there are, besides identical interests with which a cosmopolitan Chamber cannot deal. Take as an example problems arising out of the piece goods trade, which is predominant in British both in quantity, tradition and character. Is there anything cut-throat in the desire of British merchants to associate themselves in dealing with these problems? Or, taking shipping, British tonnage being what it is, is there anything cut-throat in British shipping companies wishing to have an exclusively British council chamber wherein they can meet and talk over their affairs? Or again, take the thousand and one products of British factories which come into Shanghai during the course of a year. Over and above the common interest which British importers of such goods share with American or French importers of similar American or French commodities, is there anything cut-throat in the desire of British importers to have a peaceful Chinese market in which to sell, are there not other interests which come into existence before ever the market is reached, contract terms for example? Mat-

ters of this kind could only be dealt with satisfactorily in a cosmopolitan Chamber provided that Chambers had its various national sections and national committees and even then only on the assumption that the local commercial interests of the various sections were either non-competitive or so little competitive as to be capable of reconciliation by a co-ordinating, general Committee on which all sections were represented. Such an institution may be imaginable in dreamy editorial offices in Kobe, where Japanese interests rule supreme, but it is quite unimaginable here where, when the war was over, the choice lay between leaving such interests as have been indicated to look after themselves, as they used to do, or continuing the organization capable of handling them.

Much more sound and effective, to our mind, is its later argument, that "there is far more co-operation in matters of business between the various nationalities... than there ever was when the General Chamber existed alone." (Co-operation is easiest when all the parties to it are clear as to what they want. Only then does unanimity or compromise become feasible.) The various Chambers having arrived at decisions in regard to matters of common interest (common to their members, presumably) communicate them to one another, and the General Chamber—the continued existence of which the Japan Chronicle appears to ignore—then provides, if necessary, a common meeting ground, with twice as much chance of being useful as it formerly had simply because when matters come to be discussed in their communal aspects they have already been thoroughly discussed from national points of view.

Down to and including the phrase "common meeting ground" that was excellent argument; but the explanatory tail completely disposes of the writer's right to twist the Japan paper with "astonishing ignorance." In terms it set forth that the General or cosmopolitan Chamber is the best to handle "common" interests, and admits that the national Chambers are designed to regard its duty from national points of view. That was the spirit of the Chronicle's contention. It would probably join issue there, accept that explanation, point out that national points of view are and must be cut-throat points of view, and repeat that the cosmopolitan angle of approach, in communal interests, is the best. The "continued existence" of the General Chamber may be regarded as an admission of that. It is quite clear that the national Chambers are born of national bias and must so operate. We do not know the origin of an apophthegm printed in quotation marks by the Japan Chronicle, that man's the best cosmopolitan who loves his native country best, but it is not true. It is based on the assumption that a man who does not love his native land is incapable of loving anything; in the bard's phrase, his soul is dead. It is, of course, false. It may merely be that his intellect is alive.

A cosmopolitan Chamber, even, may be said to partake of the "cut-throat" element, inasmuch as its business is to fight for the foreign trading community's interests with the natives with whom they deal. If that be the case, it is clear that the Japan Chronicle was right, and its central position quite tenable. The foreign traders have a community of interests, and a common enemy presumably hostile to those interests. They should therefore pull together, being in the same boat. It is on like lines that the Pacific argues against war, that all men stand in peril of the cruelty of Nature, and should not, therefore, add to it by warring amongst themselves. On an ocean liner there are sectional interests which seem all important so long as the common peril of the sea is not felt. First class and other passengers have rights upon which they insist; but when shipwreck threatens, all these distinctions fall into abeyance, or should do. The analogy is close enough to require no further elaboration. It would appear that there is no sign of shipwreck so far as foreign trade in China is concerned, hence the first class passengers, (the British traders) find time and inclination to stand on their rights. This leads to some other classes (nations) as against any common peril, the various chambers will certainly be solid and unanimous, as the Japan Chronicle says, and in that particular the Chronicle might be called a false alarmist. But we can imagine it retorting that the commonest peril to foreign trade is not recognized save by itself, and that this unrecognized common peril is the nationalism which is responsible for the change it reprehends.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE *Law of Chamberlain's Cough* is a world wide. It is good for the coughed cough of the adult or the cough and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Among the passengers who left by the Pacific Mail s.s. "Venezuela" to-day were Lady C. P. Chater and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak.

A Chinese passenger on the s.s. "Shingo Maru" has reported that while he was on board the ship on Monday, a brown leather money bag containing \$1,566 in American gold coins was stolen from his hip pocket.

Notice is given that the master of the wooden steamship "Hsientien" reports that his vessel foundered at sea in 13 fathoms of water on April 9, 1921, about 2 1/2 miles S. 13° E. true, from the lighthouse on High Lamock Island.

Pleading "guilty" to a charge of theft from the hold of the s.s. "Melville Dollar," of two rolls of muslin which formed part of the ship's cargo, a coolie was this morning sentenced to four months' hard labour and four hours stocks.

A Chinese woman living at No. 11, Cochrane Street, reports to the police that during her absence from the house yesterday, someone entered her cubicle and stole \$185 worth of jewellery and \$100 in money. She suspects her amah who has disappeared.

A Chinese gentleman living at No. 60, Cairne Road and his richa coolie were both removed to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries received through the richa capsize as the result of the fare attempting to alight while it was in motion on Pokfulam Road. Their injuries are not serious.

For the theft of a quantity of handkerchiefs which formed part of the cargo of the s.s. "Agapenor," a coolie was this morning sentenced to six months' hard labour by Magistrate Orme. Mr. G. G. N. Tinson who prosecuted for Holt's wharf, applied for stocks and the Magistrate ordered four hours' stocks in lieu of the first day.

A Chinese was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital from the second floor of No. 70, Third Street, suffering from a stab wound in his left side alleged to have been inflicted by one of three men with whom he had had a quarrel over a gambling debt. All three men are said to have assaulted the patient. Two of the man's alleged assailants have been arrested. The other escaped. The patient's condition is not serious.

Before Magistrate Lindsell this morning an elderly Chinese who described himself as a cook of the s.s. "Golden State," was charged with the unlawful possession on the Praya yesterday afternoon, of 401 rounds of ammunition. He pleaded "guilty," but said that he was ignorant of local regulations. He had been many years in America and was working his passage back to China. He had signed on as cook of the "Golden State" for one trip only. The Magistrate said that ignorance was no excuse and fined the defendant \$50. The ammunition was confiscated.

Before Magistrate Lindsell yesterday afternoon, the hearing was resumed of the case in which two Chinese constables were charged with misconduct. The defendants were originally charged with violation of duty in that they had conducted an unauthorised gambling raid on the ground floor of No. 2, Konghoo Terrace, on the night of March 30, and stolen \$90 which they found in the house, but owing to insufficient evidence, the charge was amended to one of misconduct, accusing them of having been concerned in a disturbance in the house. A good deal of time was spent in discussion of some legal technical points by the Magistrate Mr. Hall Burton (solicitor for the defence), and Mr. T. L. King (acting C.S.P.), after which the defendants were remanded for a week to enable the prosecution to consult the Attorney General on the points raised.

CRUEL BLOW!

VON DER GOLTZES TO "OUT" ALLIED SUBJECTS.

The numerous Counts, Countesses, Barons, and Baronesses von der Goltz have combined to deal a staggering blow against the British and Allied nations. They recently met for a family reunion, at which they enacted the following family law, which is now published *ut in orbem*. "It is considered beneath the dignity of the members of the family to enter into social relations with subjects of ex-enemy States or to frequent the houses of families who have social relations with the subjects of ex-enemy States, or receive them, unless professional or official duty requires it."

A number of regimental associations have resolved to expel members who have any unofficial relations with ex-enemy subjects.

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

ALARMING RUMOURS.

MATTER NOT SERIOUS.

The subject of much talk and speculation in town yesterday was a report that the Government quarters at Breezy Point had cracked up, and that the occupants had been warned to leave.

In view of the alarming nature of the rumours, following the recent house collapse at Old Bailey, one of our reporters made enquiries at the P.W.D.

Interviewed, the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works, admitted that there was some truth in the rumour, but said that there was nothing to cause alarm. The matter was not serious. The Public Works had had small troubles with the building previous to this. Now it was discovered that one of the end houses had developed a crack. The people in that house had been asked to leave, not as a precaution, but to facilitate the work of repair.

In view of the house shortage, has any provision been made for the accommodation of the people affected? "Yes, I have made suggestions upstairs, but I cannot say if they are acting upon them. I will take you upstairs, as they will be able to inform you better."

Mr. McKiderry was next interviewed. He said that there was no danger. All the occupants of the building would not leave.

"No doubt the people occupying this particular house will?"

"Well, they have been ordered to vacate, and of course they will, but arrangements have been made for them."

"How long have these quarters been up?"

"I was not here when they were built, but they must be about 10 years old, I think."

"What is the cause of the crack?"

"There is supposed to be a stream under the building, which had not been detected when the building was put up. This is supposed to have sapped the foundation. It will be necessary to direct this stream into another channel, that is all. Of course, after a collapse, people naturally raise a scare. I quite appreciate the reason for your enquiry, but there is nothing serious, I assure you."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRAISE WHERE DUE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir, I recently overheard a conversation in the Europe Hotel, Singapore. Perhaps I should rather say part of a conversation for as I took a seat the first words I heard were "the finest all-round company I've ever seen out-side of London. There then followed more eulogies, reference to team-work, the extraordinarily effective mounting and setting of plays, etc., etc. The speaker, something of an authority on the subject whose opinion necessarily carries considerable weight, was no less a person than the famous romantic actor, Colonel Robert Lorraine. The subject under discussion was the previous night's production of the H. B. Waring Co. Being keenly interested in matters theatrical, I listened shamelessly, fidgeting unparadoxically long over a totally unnecessary cock-tail to the intense indignation of various local worthies in search of ante-prandial comfort and healing.

To my great regret I was unable to see the company in Singapore but my curiosity having been thoroughly aroused I went at the earliest opportunity in Hongkong, namely last night, the play being "Mr. Pim Passes By." Honestly I have never seen anything like it before. For three blissful hours I forgot the East, forgot shams, forgot strikes and deflated currencies, and imagined myself in a London theatre. The brilliant, delightful, witty play, the charm, repose and finish of the artistry, the delicacy of the whole thing, the exquisitely artistic staging, the attention to the very smallest detail, were something to be marvelled at and one wondered whether such an obviously costly undertaking could possibly be a paying proposition, unless every performance took place before a packed audience.

There was a very good "house" last night but it is a wonder to me that there was a single vacant seat or even standing room in the theatre, and why Mornie's isn't the vade mecum of a mile-long queue from ten o'clock onwards.

Anyway, Mr. Waring for his enterprise and courage deserves a substantial meed of recognition and gratitude from theatre-goers throughout the East and it is my anxiety lest Hongkong should forget to pay her share that leads me to re-assert on your valuable time and space to this extent.

I enclose my card, and have the honour to sign myself,

Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

POWELL complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

KWANGTUNG SPORTS.

HONGKONG'S SUCCESSORS.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN CANTON.

The Hongkong athletes who went to Canton last week to represent the South China Athletic Association and St. Paul's College at the Eighth Kwangtung Provincial Sports meeting which was held from April 14 to 16, returned to the Colony by train on Sunday night bringing with them laurels of victory.

In football, the South China Association's team were easily victorious in both the Kwangtung Chinese Football and the International Football competitions. There was, however, no foreign team entered in the latter competition.

The Volley Ball competition saw some keenly contested games, in which South China, after defeating the strongest Canton combination, went down to the St. Paul's College team in the final. In the open championship match between teams representing Canton against Hongkong, the Colony was the victor.

In the Senior-track events, the S.C.A.A. secured first places in the 120 yards dash, and the hurdle race, while the honours in the shot put also went to them. Unfortunately for the team, the Association's well known runner, Ko Sik-wai, was disqualified on account of his being a physical director, or more senior honours would have gone to the Association.

In the Junior events, the S.C.A.A. took first and second in both the 100 yards and the 220 yards dash, and third in the high jump. Besides these successes, the Association's Juniors scored a comfortable win in the team race.

In the Small Boys' events, the Hongkong Association was not so successful owing to the limited number of boys who made the trip with the contingent.

In the 5-mile Marathon, one of the principal events of the meet, the S.C.A.A. secured second place, giving the Canton man a close race.

Another important event was the 5-mile bicycle race. The honours for this event went to the local Association whose representative led all the way, and was at no stage of the race seriously challenged.

The Hongkong teams are to be congratulated on their successes at the meet against all-comers from any part of Kwangtung.

THEATRE ROYAL.

H. B. WARING COMPANY.

MR. PIM PASSES BY.

The success achieved by H. B. Waring Company with their opening performance at the Theatre Royal on Monday was confirmed last night when a bright three act comedy entitled "Mr. Pim Passes By" was staged. Cleverly written dialogue, amusing situations and capable acting were features which made certain of the enthusiastic applause with which the company's efforts were rewarded when the curtain fell.

The circumstance that the author of "Mr. Pim Passes By" is Mr. A. O. Milne, the well known Punch contributor, is indication enough that the piece is well written and that the standard of its humour is high. The story concerns itself with the exceedingly awkward situation created in the Marden household as the result of the visit of a certain Mr. Pim. Prior to his advent Mrs. Marden had cherished the belief that her first husband, a defaulting company promoter named Jacob Tellworthy, had done a notable service to humanity in general and to herself in particular by making her a widow some years previously. Mr. Pim, a delightful old gentleman who adds to a treacherous memory an embarrassing propensity for confusing names, assures the household, however, that Jacob Tellworthy was a fellow passenger with him from Australia and therefore some awkward moments for everybody concerned until he confesses that his recollection is not at all clear and that it wasn't Jacob Tellworthy after all. Intervened with the main theme is the love story of Dinah, the niece of the Mardens, and Brian Strange a young painter.

The interpretations of their respective parts by Mr. Charles Quartermaine, as George Marden J.P., and Miss Jeanette Sturwin, who replaced Miss Rita Ricardo as Olivia Marden, were excellently done, and Mr. Christian Morrow capably sustained the role of Mr. Pim. Not a little of the success that attended the presentation of the piece was due to the sprightly performance of Miss Edith Smith who made a charming and vivacious figure as Diana Marden. Mr. H. B. Waring as Brian Strange, Miss May Holland, as the forbidding aunt and Miss Madeline Grande, as Anne the servant, filled their roles creditably.

The company will stage "The Merchant of Venice" this evening.

SPORT.

THE CHIN WOO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Hongkong Chin Woo Athletic Association celebrates its first anniversary on the 24th inst. at the "Kun-Yu Feng" Theatre. Demonstrations of Chinese fist-art, music and speeches, regarding the history and work of the Association and its benefit to the people, will be given, supported and illustrated by a cinematographic show in the same Theatre at night. The pictures will show very interesting exhibitions of Chinese "Kung-fu," given by some of the famous experts of the art in the North of China.

The Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Association is the head body. It was originated by Prof. Fock Yuen Gap, a well known opponent of the Chinese national art of boxing. Being aware of the physical weakness of the majority of the Chinese as a consequence of the lack of exercise, he established the Shanghai Association, in the hope of bringing the younger generations to a better state of health, and general physical fitness. There are branches of the Association in practically every part of China—Tientsin, Peking, Mongolia, Manchuria, Hankow, Soochow, Canton, Ipoh, Singapore and Hongkong, etc., etc.

"Kung-fu" is considered by the Chinese more as exercise than for fighting purposes. "It has a beneficial effect on every part of the body, giving harmonious exercise to every muscle. It can be indulged in by males or females of any age. In Shanghai, every boys' or girls' school or college has it in its curriculum and the youngsters are compelled to take it. Many men and women of the weakest constitution have been surprised to find themselves healthy and active and enjoying a new life, after taking the exercise for a year or two.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

Only one match was played on the H.K.C.C. court yesterday afternoon, in the above tournaments. The match was in connection with the Handicap Singles "B" the players were J. B. Penman and L. Forster. Penman won rather easily in two straight sets, 6-3, 6-4.

NEW PUBLICATION.

We have received from the publishers a copy of "The Studio" Year Book of Applied Art for 1921. In the course of a Foreword to the volume the Editor, Mr. Geoffrey Holme, reviews the present position of affairs in the art world and emphasises the necessity for more intimate association of design and production in order that Great Britain may be able to hold her own against other countries competing against her in the realm of industrial art. The letterpress comprises a series of informative articles on architectural and artistic subjects and there is a generous provision of beautifully printed illustrations both in colours and in monochrome. The price of the volume, which runs to 122 pages, is 10/6 in wrappers and 15/- in cloth binding.

WHY

IS THE BALDWIN APPLE SO NAMED?

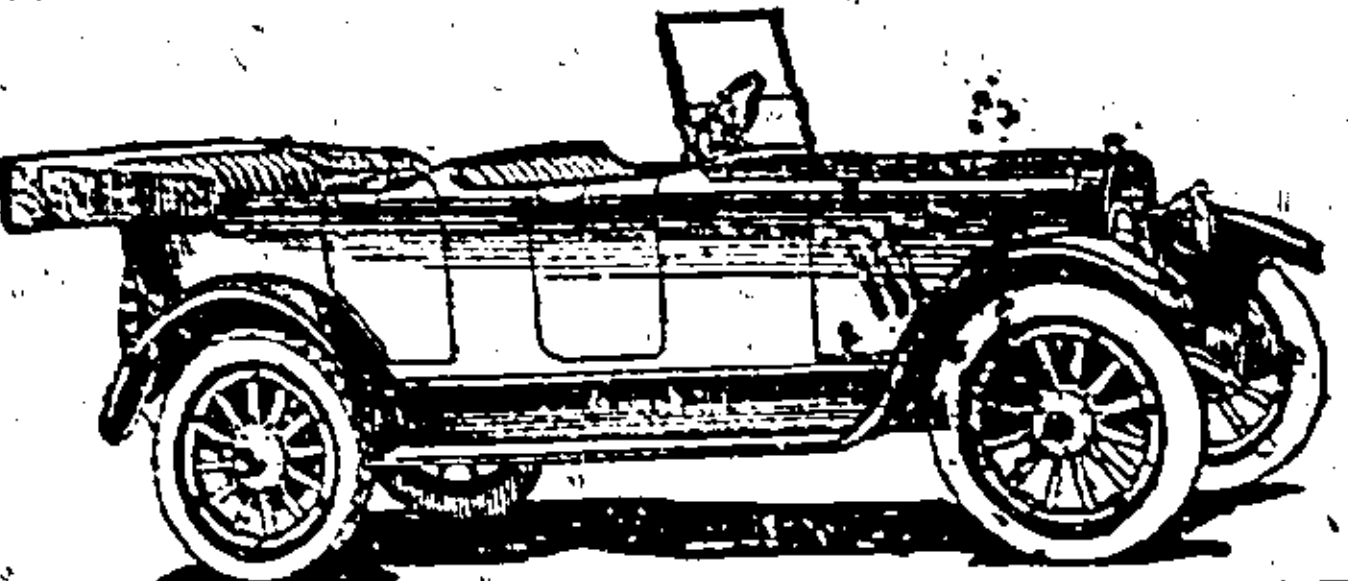
The famous Baldwin apple was discovered by Col. Loammi Baldwin, a distinguished resident of Woburn, Mass., during the latter half of the eighteenth century. While surveying land in Wilmington, Mass., Col. Baldwin observed a tree on the land of James Butters, which appeared to be much frequented by woodpeckers. Curiosity led him to examine the tree, and he found that it bore apples of an excellent flavour.

The next spring he took cuttings from the tree to graft into stocks of his own, and the experiment was so successful that it was not long before the apple was extensively cultivated in many sections of the state. Some called it "Butters' apple," from the locality in which the original tree had been found; others called it the "Woodpecker's apple," from the birds which led to the discovery. But one day, at the entertainment of friends at the home of Col. Baldwin, it was suggested that the name "Baldwin apple," in honour of the discoverer, was the most appropriate, and it has since been known by that name. The original tree was destroyed in the famous gale which swept over New England in September, 1815.

KINEMA NOTES.

At the Hongkong Theatre Oliver Morosco presents Jack Fleckard and Louise Huff in "Jack and Jill" from the story by Margaret Turnbull. This excellent picture will be screened until Friday night. Interesting comedies will also be shown.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
HONGKONG.
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.
P. K. TORRE
MANAGER



SAVING EUROPE.

VIEWS OF MR. H. G. WELLS.

ONLY HOPE IN A WORLD-STATE.

London, Mar. 27.—The idea of a World-State developed in Mr. H. G. Wells' pre-war romance, "The World Set Free," has been developed in a serious essay, which is published serially in the *Sunday Times*. The theme is treated as a means for salvaging civilisation. It may be a vast impossible project, says Mr. Wells. It may be hopeless. But if it fails, then civilisation falls too. At present civilisation is crumbling headlong, and prompt efforts are needed to save it, but no such efforts are being made. The civilisation of the past three centuries has produced a store of scientific knowledge which alters the material scale of human affairs, and has enormously enlarged the physical range of human activities, but there has not been any adequate adjustment of political ideas to the new conditions. He points out as instances of this failure the differences between America and the Old World which make it inevitable that they should approach international problems in a different spirit and from different points of view.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IMPRACTICABLE.

The idea that America can take her place beside the Governments of the Old World on terms of equality in order to organise a world peace, says Mr. Wells, is a mistaken and unworkable idea. The American Government and community are different politically and mentally from the Old States, and the role America is destined to play in the development of a World-State is essentially distinct. He regards the noble project of the League of Nations as too much for complete American participation and insufficient for the urgent needs of Europe. The League of Nations is not so practicable and reasonable as appeared at first, and the idea of a World-State is a smaller and more hopeful proposition.

The American community has a unique history because it consists of a great empire woven together by railways, rivers, steamboats, and telegraphs into one uniform people, speaking, thinking, really acting harmoniously. What we really want at the present time is a new term for this new thing. To call America a country as we call France and Holland countries is to give the same name to two things as different as an automobile and a one-horse shay. They are the creations of different peoples and different conditions, and are going to work at a different pace and in an entirely different way. While inventions and improved methods of locomotion are an unequalled blessing in America, they are a frightful nuisance in Western Europe, where international boundaries have been drawn by coach-horses, along high roads. The revolution in the means of locomotion has increased the normal range of human activity at least tenfold, giving America opportunities for development but congesting Europe.

A STRANGLED EUROPE.

All European boundaries to-day are impossibly small for modern conditions and are only sustained by the intensity of ancient tradition and patriotic passion. This riddle of the modern Sphinx must be solved if we are to live. Everywhere European trade is throttled by tariffs and crippled by exchange. Each European State turns out paper money at its own sweet will. Compressed between each other as these European countries are, the movements of food and labour between them are still more impeded. What were formerly normal conveniences of national division in Europe are now strangling all hope of economic recovery, which only a united effort can effect.

Along each ridiculously restricted frontier lies also the possibility of war, and therefore each strangled country is compelled to maintain as big a military equipment as its bankrupt condition permits—and we are all bankrupt. Since the war nothing has been done of any real value to ensure any European country against the threat of war, and nothing can be done while the idea of national independence overrides all

other considerations. Over all European countries broods the threat of immediate war. Nothing of the sort can approach the American citizen without long warning, and the worst war that could happen to any North American country would merely touch its coasts.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

The League of Nations, which aims at establishing stability, is now of necessity a league for the stereotyping of existing national ideas, which are just the things that must be got rid of at any cost. Before Europe gets on level and equal terms with America the European communities have to go through the process that America went under much easier conditions a century and a half ago. The nations of Europe have to repeat on a much grander scale, and in the face of much more profound prejudices, the feat of understanding and readjustment accomplished by the American people when thirteen distinct and separate sovereign nations confederated into the United States. If Europe is not to sink into anarchy it must do the same thing. It must cease thinking of the people of Britain, the people of France, the people of Germany, and so on, and must think of the people of Europe, if not of the civilised people of the world. If we Europeans cannot bring our minds to that there is no hope for us. Only by thinking of all the peoples can any people be saved in Europe. Fresh wars will destroy the social fabric and Europe will perish fighting.

Mr. Wells does not believe that the British Empire is as homogeneous as America or that the two English-speaking Powers would together dominate and keep the peace of the world. He admits that the Empire's system is different in size and nature from a typical European State; but while America is homogeneous and growing more so, the Empire is heterogeneous and shows little assimilative power. The American States are gathered together and are still very remote from any serious antagonist, but the British States are scattered over a world, entangled with, and stressed against a multitude of possible antagonists.

SEA POWER NO LONGER POSSIBLE.

The size and manageability of political States is a matter of transport and communications. Beyond the limit thus determined they become unstable. The British Empire is an ocean State whose political and economic cohesion depend upon steamships and upon the Empire remaining dominant and securing the means of transport. If the Empire is to remain secure and independent it is necessary that its ocean transport should remain dominant in peace and invulnerable in war. These essentials are under the shadow of aerial and submarine transport. Sea power is no longer the simple thing that it was before the coming of the submarine. The sea-ways can no longer be taken and possessed completely. To no other Power except Japan is this so grave a consideration as it is to Britain. The consideration of the possibility of air transport leads to the same conclusion that the security of the Empire can only rest upon the keeping of peace within its boundaries.

Mr. Wells points out that Britain is unable to develop aerial commerce without the consent and co-operation of a great number of intervening neighbours whose territory has to be crossed, and if she embarks single-handed, on any considerable war her sea communications will be almost completely cut. The Empire, despite its size and the modernness of its growth, is not much better off standing alone than other European countries, and forms no exception to the generalisation that the scale and form of the European States does not harmonise with contemporary needs and the development of transport conditions. All European Powers are under the necessity of sinking the idea of complete independence hitherto dominating them. It is a life-and-death necessity. If Europe cannot obey the call, the nations will all be destroyed.

KOWLOON "TIGER" AGAIN?

A STRANGE MONSTER.

MAINLAND VILLAGE TERRIFIED.

Great consternation was caused in Kowloon City about six o'clock last night when many excited people claimed to have seen a strange and mysterious animal variously described as a bear, a kangaroo, and an orang-outang. The animal is said to have seated itself on the hillside in full view of Hokuen village, near Bailey's Shipyard on the Kowloon City Road. One witness, a Chinese draughtsman, employed at Bailey's, thinks that the animal was a full grown man-eating tiger, but is not sure owing to the distance. He could see no stripes and the animal's coat was of a dark brown. He estimates the mysterious animal to have been about seven feet long and 3½ feet high.

Armed police were at once sent out but on arrival at the village, behind the beast had vanished. Excited villagers stated that it had sat for a long while on its haunches like a man, with its fore legs hanging down by its side. It had, they said, a peculiarly long nose. All the noise they had been able to make with gongs had failed to scare it away. It was, they averred, in full view for a long time before it eventually strolled away and disappeared into the gathering gloom. No one was able to decide the exact nature of the animal but all were agreed that it was a huge thing of very brutal appearance. If it was not a tiger, what was it? The villagers asked themselves. Some replied that it was an extraordinarily huge bear, others that it was an orang-outang, and yet others that it was a kangaroo. Hundreds saw it. What was it?

THE LIMIT IN TRICKERY.

£8,800 SURPRISE FOR A JEWELLER.

An ingenious trick was played on one of the chief jewellers at Bucarest a few days before the wedding of Princess Elizabeth of Rumania to the Crown Prince of Greece.

A well-dressed man alighted from a motor-car and asked to be shown some diamond earrings. The gems shown him were not good enough. He said he had been asked by a Ministry to buy a wedding present for the Princess. The jeweller produced his best diamond earrings, which the customer agreed to buy for 190,000 lei (nominally £7,600).

When the customer (whose right arm was missing) came to pay he found that he had only £800 on him. He asked the jeweller to write a note to his wife asking her to send the rest by the motor-car driver. Accordingly he wrote a note to this effect:

Dear Helen—Please hand the chauffeur £8,800 for the purchase of the jewellery.

Yours,
JOHN.

After the motor-car driver had left, the customer, having handed over the £800, told the jeweller that he had to go to another shop, but that he would be back shortly to take delivery of the earrings. At 7 o'clock the jeweller left his shop and went home for luncheon without the customer having returned.

"Why did you want that £8,800 that I gave to a motor-car driver for you?" asked the jeweller's wife, producing the note in his hand-writing. The jeweller had failed to notice that Helen was the name of his own wife and John his.

The police are looking for the customer and his chauffeur.

FLYING SHIPS.

LONDON TO NEW YORK IN 40 HOURS.

Experience gained in the construction for the Government of sea-going aircraft is leading to the design of wonderful commercial flying ships. The Fairley Company, builders for the Air Ministry of the great Titania flying-boats, have in hand for instance, plans for giant Transatlantic flying ships, driven by specially designed 4,000-horse power engines, which will have luxurious accommodation for as many as 100 passengers, in addition to fuel, crew, and stores. They will, in fact, be air liners, with great hulls which, seen without their wings, one might mistake for some specially designed craft for use on the surface of the water.

Starting from the lower reaches of the Thames, such vessels will be able to make a non-stop flight to New York in very little more than 40 hours; while calculations which have just been made show that with a sufficient fleet, well patronised, the fare by flying ship should be little, if any, more than by steamship.

Conditions in the flying ships will approximate almost exactly to those of first-class steamship travel. Guided on their course by directional wireless, informed in advance of weather changes, and with a motive plant which is practically immune from the risk of breakdown, they will offer not only speed and comfort but also safety.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

INSPECTION BY G.O.S.

A NOTABLE PARADE.

There was a big gathering of interested spectators at the Murray Parade Ground last night to witness the annual inspection of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps by Major General Sir George Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., General Officer Commanding.

About 220 members of the Corps mustered on parade under the command of Lieut. Col. Bird, Major Ragnon acting as adjutant and there were several features which made the occasion a notable one in the history of the unit. Mounted infantry appeared on parade mounted for the first time since the formation of the corps some fourteen months ago and it also marked the initial appearance in kilts of the Scottish Company and the pipe band, consisting of eight pipers, four snare drummers and one base drummer in charge of Pipe Sergeant Ross.

The General, who was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O. (D.A.A. and Q.M.G.) and Capt. Fisher, M.C. (A.D.C.) was received on the Parade Ground by the Corps in line and after the general salute the parade was marched past first in column and then in close column. The Corps then re-formed into its original line and advanced in review, order.

A hollow square was afterwards formed and Major-General Kirkpatrick, who made a careful inspection of the Corps, briefly addressed the volunteers referring in congratulatory terms to the smart appearance of the turnout and stating that he looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to seeing their field work when the Corps went into camp later on.

After the inspection the Scottish company, to the accompaniment of skirling, pibrochs and a general murmur of admiration from the onlookers marched through the streets. Their route took them from Headquarters down Garden Road and along Queen's Road to Pedder Street, thence by way of Des Voeux Road to Statue Square and along the front of the Hongkong Club, dispersing on the Praya in front of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Office.

The units composing the parade were commanded as follows:—Artillery Company, Lieut. McCann; Engineer Company, 2/Lieut. R. M. Smith, O.B.E.; Machine Gun Company, Lieut. Murdoch; Infantry: No. 1 platoon, Lieut. Bevan, M.C.; No. 2 platoon, Lieut. Hall; No. 5 Scottish platoon, 2/Lieut. T. W. Hill, M.C.; No. 6 Scottish platoon, Sgt. Brown; No. 9 platoon (reserves) Lieut. Dodwell; Cadet Company, Lieut. Weyman; Mounted Infantry, Sgt. Grimstone.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

A STRANGE STORY.

RECONSTRUCTING A MURDER.

A strange story of the detection of a murder through a hypnotic medium is reported from Bernburg. The newly-married wife of a young shoemaker, named Heese, was found dead in her bed-room under suspicious circumstances. Her husband was arrested, but a post-mortem furnished no clear evidence of guilt on his part. A local schoolmaster, who has for some time past occupied himself with hypnotism, then offered to solve the mystery, and was permitted by the police to make a trial. He went to the room where the body had been found with a medium whom he had previously thrown into a hypnotic trance. After having taken into his hand certain objects which had been used by Heese, the medium gave a circumstantial account of how the woman had met her death. He said that there had been a quarrel between her and her husband, which had ended by him seizing her by the throat, half strangling her, and throwing her out of bed. She had fallen unconscious in such a way that she had died of suffocation, and her husband had made no attempt to help her. At the request of the police official who attended the experiment, the medium placed all the furniture and other objects in the room exactly as he believed them to have been on the night of the tragedy, and he did so quite correctly, though previous knowledge on his part was impossible. On the following day the police put some of the details of the story to Heese, who was so surprised by them that he at once made a full confession corresponding exactly with what had been said by the medium. It is stated that the schoolmaster had already solved the mystery of a robbery by similar method.

As a warning against taking this story at its face value without further evidence, it may be mentioned that a case of occult manifestations which occurred at Dietzenheim, in Upper Franconia, and excited very much interest, was investigated a few days ago by a society for psychical research at Munich, and declared to be an ingenious swindle. The impostor in this case was a boy of 9.

CANTON TRADE.

CHAMBER'S NEW PRESIDENT.

A TRADE PERIODICAL.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has finally succeeded in getting for its president a real business man in the person of Mr. Chan Lim Pak, one who is well-known in South China not only for his commercial and industrial enterprises but also for his philanthropic activities. Mr. Chan is proprietor of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Shanghai; president of the Canton Mining Association; general manager of the Teo Lee Mining Co. of Hongkong and Canton; chief director of the Chung Kwok Po Lee S.S. Company, Hongkong; president of the Lepack Co., Hongkong and Canton; director of the Sun Co., Hongkong and Canton; also a director of the Chen Kwong Chai Kong Motor Boat Company, Cheong Wah Insurance Co., and proprietor of the Cheong Chai Silk Company.

The General Committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce has accepted the proposal of its president, Mr. Chan Lim Pak, to issue a trade periodical reporting local commercial and industrial conditions, to establish a commercial museum, to organize an arbitration board among the merchants, and to create a foreign secretariat in order to keep in touch with similar associations in other parts of the world.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has appointed Mr. Hin Wong as Hon. Secretary in charge of its foreign secretariat. Mr. Wong will be glad to transmit to the Canton merchants commercial enquiries from abroad.

Two fatal cases of small-pox, one non-fatal case of enteric fever, another of paratyphoid fever, and two of cerebro-spinal fever, all Chinese, were reported yesterday.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, from the Colony, Mr. W. G. SAUNDERS, will be in charge of our business.

REISS & CO.
(Reiss Bros. Ltd.)

Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To rent SMALL FURNISHED bungalow on Cheung Chow for six or eight months, commencing June 1st, particulars to Box 1280, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SUBJECT to weather conditions, the following dates have been fixed:—
FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES, SATURDAY, 23rd April.
FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES, MONDAY, 25th April.
CHALLENGE ROUND CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES, WEDNESDAY, 27th April.

RESERVED SEATS may now be booked at the Pavilion by Members, Subscribers and those holding "privilege tickets," except between the hours of 4.15 and 6.30 p.m.

The lists will remain open at the Pavilion until THURSDAY EVENING, 21st April, after which date they will be transferred to Messrs. Montie & Co., Seats, Price \$1 each.

Note.—Ticket holders are requested to consult the back of tickets as to position of their seats.

Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Undesignated have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, April 23, 1921, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 26 Godown of the Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

187 coils Steel Hoops
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LANEY BROS., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES.

FOULARD TIES

FOR KNOTS or BOWS

IN ALL THE

Newest Designs
and Colourings.HAND—WOVEN
AND
HEMSTITCHED.PURE LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS

MADE FROM

SPECIALLY PREPARED YARN
\$32.00 to \$48.00 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
VIOLINS

SPECIALLY PEGGED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1121.



Established 1742.

The Reputation of
WHITE HORSE

WHISKY

has been slowly built
up by unquestionable
quality.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.

Island of Islay. Glasgow. London.

BRITANNIA BEER.

Can't Be Beat.

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR

Export by the

WE' STMINSTER BREWERY LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

OBTAINABLE AT

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.
TEL. NO. 128.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

Telephone No. 488.

SOLE AGENTS

IN

HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA

FOR

THE STUDEBAKER CAR.

We have just received a consignment of these Cars converging:-

BIG SIX TOURING (7 Passenger)
SPECIAL SIX TOURING (5 Passenger)
SPECIAL SIX SEDAN (5 Passenger)
LIGHT SIX TOURING (5 Passenger)

FIRST CLASS LIVERY SERVICE.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

IRISH PROBLEM.

PREMIER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

REPLY TO THE BISHOPS.

LONDON, April 19.

Replying to the appeal of the bishops for a change in the Government's Irish policy, Mr. Lloyd George says that he very heartily sympathises with the desire to bring about peace with a contented Ireland. He denounces the Sinn Fein reign of terror and declares that the policy of the Government is the sole practical solution, that it is just and wise, and that the Home Rule Act is a sensible and workmanlike method of carrying it out. The fundamental issue is secession versus union. The Government's ideal of combining unity with home rule is nobler than the Sinn Fein's creed of excessive nationalism which would take nothing less than isolation and which if it had full play would Balkanise the world. The controllers of the Irish Republican Army "all believed they could ultimately win a republic by continuing the fight. As long as the leaders of Sinn Fein stood in this position and received the support of their countrymen a settlement was impossible. He was willing and anxious to discuss any and every road which promised to lead to reconciliation and fully recognised that force was no remedy and that reason and goodwill alone would lead to the final goal, but the abandonment of force at present would be surrender to violence, crime, and separation.

SINN FEIN LOAN IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO, April 19.

Boland, a representative of De Valera in America, addressing the convention of the association for the recognition of the Irish republic, said that Ireland was going to ask American sympathisers for a further loan, probably of \$100,000,000 to finance the fight for freedom.

REICHSBANK RESERVES.

SECURITY FOR GERMANY'S REPARATION OBLIGATIONS.

PARIS, April 19.

The version of the Reparations Commission's demand for the handing over of the Reichsbank reserves (mentioned in our earlier cables) fixes the date of expiry for compliance at April 22.

LATER.

The Reichsbank reserves are to be transferred to the Cologne or the Coblenz branches of the Reichsbank where they will be allowed to appear in balance sheet but cannot be disposed of without permission. The Reparations Commission's statement shows that this step was taken in consequence of Germany's disregard for clause 236 of the Treaty, notwithstanding warning. The reserves will therefore be a security for German reparation obligations. If compliance is refused the Commission will demand immediate surrender of metal reserves.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

RETIRING VICEROY OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, April 20.

Lord Chelmsford, the retiring viceroy, has arrived in London. As regards India's future he was very optimistic. The legislative councils had already demonstrated that they were not a sham but a reality and had displayed a great sense of balance and responsibility. Lord Chelmsford foreshadowed the early collapse of the non-co-operation movement.

CARPENTIER AND DEMPSEY.

FIGHT AT JERSEY CITY ON JULY 5.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Tex Rickard announces that the Dempsey-Carpentier fight will be at Jersey City on July 5.

PARIS, April 19.

Carpentier and Descamps are sailing to America on May 7.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

TWELVE DAYS MORE.

GERMANY STILL OWING SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS.

LONDON, April 19.

M. Briand and General Weygand are coming from Paris to attend an informal Allied conference at Hythe at the week-end at Sir Philip Sassoon's home, Lympne, the historic scene of previous conferences. Germany now has only twelve days in which to make a satisfactory proposal for the payment of the £600,000,000 due on May 1 in order to avoid new coercive measures.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that the budget would be introduced on April 25, by himself owing to Sir Robert Horne's preoccupation with the coal strike.

ONTARIO BONE-DRY.

TORONTO, April 19.

A referendum on the question of the importation and sale of intoxicants in Ontario resulted in a victory for the "drys" by a majority of over 100,000. This makes Ontario bone-dry.

HONOUR FOR JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, April 19.

The Crown Prince of Japan will receive an honorary doctor's degree at Cambridge.

Mr. Koshida, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, has gone to Gibraltar to meet the Crown Prince.

MR. WELLINGTON KOO.

LONDON, April 20.

Mr. Wellington Koo has arrived in London from Italy.

YAP ISLAND INCIDENT.

HOPES OF A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

LONDON, April 20.

The *Daily Telegraph* hopes that the British and French premiers will find time at the week-end conference to dismiss the Yap misunderstanding and find a solution which will satisfy the American claim without affronting the new mandatory. The newspaper thinks that it would be a pity for the Japanese to drift into a serious quarrel with the United States over a fragment of rock and sand. It forecasts that France will throw her weight on the side of America, while Britain will probably use her influence with Japan. Thus the incident promises a satisfactory termination.

HONGKONG CHAMBER.

MR. JOHNSTONE'S SPEECH.

SHANGHAI "JOURNAL'S" COMMENT.

The British Chamber of Commerce *Journal* makes the following comment:

The *Journal* would much have preferred to wait for the full text of Mr. John Johnstone's speech at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Chamber before commenting on it.

At the moment of writing, however—and the moment has been postponed as long as possible—only the telegraphic summary is available.

Part of this, apparently, is a verbatim report, namely, the passage in which Mr. Johnstone, after referring to the last Conference of Chambers, expressed the hope that Hongkong would continue to do her share in bringing forward "a question which affects the welfare of all those who rely on trade with China for their livelihood."

The question to which he was referring was the education of Chinese on British lines and in a subsequent passage he said: "It is the opinion of your Committee in this matter that the Hongkong Government should play a greater part and take a more general interest in all questions affecting China and our business relations with her."

It is neither the business nor the intention of this paper to comment on the policy of the Hongkong Government. It would like, however, to welcome very heartily the indication which the words above quoted give of the Hongkong Chamber's desire to work in closer co-operation with similar business organizations in China.

And in doing this the *Journal* would like to draw attention, as the main reason for its welcome, to the views expressed on page 111 in reply to those of the *Japan Chronicle*. It feels convinced that British merchants in Hongkong, from the very nature of their position as residents in a Crown Colony, can add an invaluable element of strength and permanence to the Chambers of Commerce of their fellow countrymen in China. The latter appreciate immensely the fact that Hongkong forms part of the Association formed in November 1919.

TURKISH WOMEN.

BANNED FROM THE STAGE.

The *Almendar* says that several Turkish women have lately appeared on the stage.

This has hurt Moslem feeling, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam [the religious chief] has notified the police to forbid women artists of the Moslem religion from appearing on the boards.

They appreciate immensely the fact that representatives from Hongkong attended the Conference of that and the following year and nothing is more calculated to stimulate their efforts and to keep them solidly united in the interests of British trade than the whole-hearted participation in all their counsels of men whose main interests are identical with theirs yet who live and trade on British territory.

If it may be said that Shanghai is the natural commercial centre for the Associated Chambers it may surely be said that Hongkong, as a British possession, is the natural guardian of the sentiments which, from a national standpoint, make the Association worth having.

On the economic ties which bind British merchants in Hongkong to those in China it is scarcely necessary to dwell. Both alike depend on the same market, and the fact that the market is an enormous one and has a large variety of special needs does not diminish the community of interest which all share who buy and sell in it.

The difference between this paper and the *Japan Chronicle* on this very point, however, is that, whereas the *Japan Chronicle* believes, apparently, in Britons in the Far East forgetting that they are Britons and not caring who does the trade provided each individual trader makes good money out of it, the *Journal* believes that it matters exceedingly whether British merchants keep the lead or not, and that their success in doing so depends to no small extent upon their organization and capacity for corporate action. Mr. Johnstone's speech shows that the British section of the Hongkong Chamber thinks the same and Britons in Shanghai are very glad that he has said so.

SHIPPING SLUMP.

CONTINUED DEPRESSION.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

London, March 3.—Speaking at a luncheon at Fairfield shipyard, Govan, Sir A. H. Kennedy, president of the Shipbuilding Employers Federation, alluded to the fact that production had slackened since the armistice and that, in conjunction with higher wages, had increased the cost of ships to such an extent as to make it impossible for the shipbuilders to do business. The number of vessels cancelled and suspended since April last year was 70 per cent more than the total of new contracts secured.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the chamber of shipping of the United Kingdom, Sir Owen Phillips declared that trade would really revive and expand until taxation was reduced and cheap coal was produced so as to enable it to be sold in the markets of the world at a much lower price than at present.

On May 1st the existing working agreements between American shipowners and the Deep Sea Union expire and there is every prospect of a general strike as owners refuse to enter into a general conference with the union. The companies insist that certain expenses must be eliminated if they are to compete with foreign vessels. Half the American Shipping Board's fleet of 616 vessels, aggregating about 1,250,000 gross tons, is now tied up according to the latest figures. Steamship officials expressed the belief that the peak of shipping depression will not be reached until about another hundred have been withdrawn from trade. The board's vessels still operating are doing so at a steady loss, which it is estimated will total \$6,250,000 for the first six months this year.

According to the *Hamburg Nachrichten* the agreement concluded between the German Government and the shipping lines for indemnification for vessels lost through the war and the peace will enable this country to raise its mercantile marine to a total of 2,200,000 tons. Compensation at the highest rate will be paid only on the express condition that the money is used for shipbuilding. Owners who do not wish to replace will receive only the prewar values of vessels lost. It is further laid down that at least 90 per cent of the ships to be replaced under the agreement must be built in German yards. The rest may be ordered or bought abroad. The value of the ships surrendered is said to have been estimated at 7,000,000,000 gold marks. It is not stated how much compensation will be paid but it is hinted that the sum is comparatively small and that as the amounts already disbursed by Government to the companies on this account during the war are to be deducted the cost to the state will be only a few millions. The carrying out of the agreement will, it is added, keep German shipyards fully employed for at least three years.

SUPERSTITIONS.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

More people to-day are deterred from passing through a funeral procession by the superstition that it brings "bad luck"—possibly death—to do so than are restrained by the ethics of the case. Frequently, when in a crowded city street the carriages of a funeral procession become so separated that there is ample space and time to cross between them, numbers of people may be seen waiting on the sidewalk until the whole procession shall have passed, restrained only by the old superstition. And many a man who would emphatically deny that he "took any stock" in the superstition, and was kept from crossing by a sense of decency, would, nevertheless, upon finding that he had inadvertently passed through a funeral procession, feel a sense of uneasiness.

This superstition is ancient enough and survives from the classic days of Greece and Rome when the funeral procession was a sacred rite with a prescribed ritual to disturb which was an act of sacrilege, an offence against the gods which they would not fail to avenge. For while the break which now sometimes occurs in the line of carriages or motor-cars in a modern funeral procession in a city street may afford a chance to pass through without offending, even against propriety, one of the compact, well-organized funeral processions of the Greeks or Romans could not be passed through without disgracing it and thus offending the immortal gods. It is a survival from the days of "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome" that makes a man to-day regard it as "bad luck" to pass through a funeral procession.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE

SAFEGUARD

Your Furs, Rugs, Carpets, Winter Clothes, &c., by storing them in our Cold Stores during the hot and damp weather.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

IV.—THE ENIGMA OF THE YELLOW DWARF.

BY SAKS ROHMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(COPYRIGHT, 1916.)

"She's a clever girl, Carneta," he said. "She's doctored me all along since those devils cut my hand off."

As he finished speaking, Carneta returned. She had discarded her rags and wore a large travelling coat and a fashionable hat.

"Ready?" asked Dexter. "We'll make a rush for it. We meant to go to-night anyway. It's getting too hot here!" He turned to me.

"Sorry to say," he drawled, "I'll have to tie you up and gag you. Apologize; but it can't be helped."

Carneta nodded and went out of the room again, to return almost immediately with a line that looked as though it might have been employed for drying washing.

"Hands behind you," rapped Dexter, "lying with the revolver—" and think yourself lucky you've got two!"

Very neatly the girl bound my wrists and in response to a slight nod from Dexter threw the end of the line up over a beam in the sloping ceiling, for the room was right under the roof, and drew it up in such a way that my wrists being raised behind me I became utterly helpless.

"Just tie his handkerchief around his mouth," directed Dexter; "that will keep him quite long enough for our purpose. I hope you will be released soon, Mr. Cavanaugh," he added. "Greatly regret the necessity."

Carneta bound the handkerchief over my mouth.

Dexter extinguished the gas.

"Mr. Cavanaugh," he said, "I've gone through hell and I've lost the most useful four fingers and a thumb in the United States to get hold of the Prophet's slipper. Any one can have it that's open to pay for it—but I've got to retire on the deal, so I'll drive a hard bargain! Good-night!"

There was a sound of retreating footsteps and I heard the entrance door close quietly.

I had not been in my unnatural position for many minutes before I began to suffer agonies, agonies not only physical but mental; for standing there like some prisoner of the Inquisition, it came to me how this dismantled apartment must be the focus of the dreadful forces of Hassan of Aleppo!

That Earl Dexter had the slipper of the Prophet I no longer doubted, and that he had sustained, in this dwelling beneath the roof, an uneasy siege during the days which had passed since the theft from the Antiquarian Museum, was equally certain. I thought of the horrible little yellow man who lay dead in Wyatt's Buildings; and it became evident to me that the house in which I was now imprisoned must overlook the back of those unsavoury tenements. The windows, sack-covered now, no doubt commanded a view of the roofs of the Buildings. One of the mysteries that had puzzled us was solved. It was Earl Dexter who had shot the yellow dwarf as he was bound for this very room! But how humanly the

hashishin had proposed to gain his goal, how he had travelled through empty space—for from empty space the shot had brought him down—I could not imagine.

The pains in my arms and back momentarily increased. An awesome silence ruled. Mentally I could see a distorted half-minimal creature carrying a great gleaming knife and flitting supernaturally toward me through the night.

A soft pattering sound became perceptible on the sloping roof above.

I think I have never known such intense and numbing fear as then descended upon me.

I began to pray fervently.

Neither of the windows was closed, and now through the intense darkness, I heard one of them being raised up—up—up.

The sacking was pulled apart inch by inch.

Silhouetted against the faintly luminous background I saw a hunched, unnatural figure. The real was more dreadful even than the imaginary—for some stray beam of light touched into cold radiance a huge curved knife which the visitant held between his teeth!

My fear became a madness, and I twisted my body violently in a wild endeavour to free myself. A dreadful pain shot through my left shoulder—and the whole nightmare scene—the thing with the knife at the window—the low-ceiled room—began to fade away from me. I seemed to be falling into deep water.

A splintering crash and the sound of shouting formed my last recollections ere unconsciousness came.

I found myself lying in an armchair with Bristol forcing brandy between my lips. My left arm hung limply at my side and the pain in my dislocated shoulder was excruciating.

"Thank God, you are all right, Mr. Cavanaugh!" said the Inspector. "I got the surprise of my life when we smashed the door in and found you tied up here!"

"You came none too soon," I said feebly. "God knows how Providence directed you here."

"Providence it was," replied Bristol.

"From the roof of Wyatt's Buildings—you know the spot?—I saw the second yellow devil coming. By God! They meant to have it to-night! They don't value their lives a brass farthing against that damned slipper!"

"But now—"

"Along the telegraph-wires, Mr. Cavanaugh! They cross Wyatt's Buildings and cross this house. It was a moonless night or we should have seen it at once! I watched him, saw him drop to this roof—and brought the men around to the front."

"Did he, that awful thing, escape?"

"He dropped full forty feet into a tree—from the tree to the ground, and went off like a cat!"

"Earl Dexter has escaped us," I said—and he has the slipper!"

"God help him!" replied Bristol.

"For by now he has that hell-pack at his heels! What a case! Heavens above, it will drive me mad!"

(To be continued.)

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they "always" will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm, and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

VALSPAR BRONZE BOTTOM PAINT

A PERFECT ANTI-FOULING COMPOUND.

SOLE AGENTS:-

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY, LTD., HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Apr. 21.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
22.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
23.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
24.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
26.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
27.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
28.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
29.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
30.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.

AMOI.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Sochu Maru.
23.-O.S.K.	Halooang.
24.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
26.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
27.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
28.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
29.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
30.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.

FOOCHOW.

Apr. 22.-D.L.	Halooang.
23.-D.L.	Halooang.
24.-D.L.	Halooang.
25.-D.L.	Halooang.
26.-D.L.	Halooang.
27.-D.L.	Halooang.
28.-D.L.	Halooang.
29.-D.L.	Halooang.
30.-D.L.	Halooang.

SHANGHAI.

Apr. 21.-C.N.	Sunning.
22.-C.N.	Wuhu.
23.-C.N.	Hangsang.
24.-C.N.	Demodocus.
25.-C.N.	Hangsang.
26.-C.N.	Hangsang.
27.-C.N.	Hangsang.
28.-C.N.	Hangsang.
29.-C.N.	Hangsang.
30.-C.N.	Hangsang.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.

Apr. 22.-C.N.	Kueichow.
23.-C.N.	Kueichow.
24.-C.N.	Kueichow.
25.-C.N.	Kueichow.
26.-C.N.	Kueichow.
27.-C.N.	Kueichow.
28.-C.N.	Kueichow.
29.-C.N.	Kueichow.
30.-C.N.	Kueichow.

TIENTSIN.

Apr. 22.-C.N.	Chipsing.
23.-C.N.	Kueichow.
24.-C.N.	Kueichow.
25.-C.N.	Kueichow.
26.-C.N.	Kueichow.
27.-C.N.	Kueichow.
28.-C.N.	Kueichow.
29.-C.N.	Kueichow.
30.-C.N.	Kueichow.

TSINGTAO.

Apr. 24.-C.N.	Suiyang.
25.-C.N.	Tengshing.
26.-C.N.	Tengshing.
27.-C.N.	Tengshing.
28.-C.N.	Tengshing.
29.-C.N.	Tengshing.
30.-C.N.	Tengshing.

KEELUNG.

Apr. 24.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
26.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
27.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
28.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
29.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
30.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.

TAKAO.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Sechu Maru.
23.-O.S.K.	Sechu Maru.
24.-O.S.K.	Sechu Maru.
25.-O.S.K.	Sechu Maru.
26.-O.S.K.	Sechu Maru.
27.-O.S.K.	Sechu Maru.
28.-O.S.K.	Sechu Maru.
29.-O.S.K.	Sechu Maru.
30.-O.S.K.	Sechu Maru.

PUKOW.

Apr. 26.-C.N.	Szechuen.
27.-C.N.	Szechuen.
28.-C.N.	Szechuen.
29.-C.N.	Szechuen.
30.-C.N.	Szechuen.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Apr. 23.-C.N.	Kaifong.
24.-C.N.	Takong.
25.-C.N.	Takong.
26.-C.N.	Takong.
27.-C.N.	Takong.
28.-C.N.	Takong.
29.-C.N.	Takong.
30.-C.N.	Takong.

SAIGON.

May 1.-O.S.K.	Shisen Maru.
2.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
3.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
4.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
5.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
6.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
7.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
8.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
9.-O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.

BANGKOK.

Apr. 26.-O.S.K.	Nwongk.
27.-O.S.K.	Shisen Maru.
28.-O.S.K.	Shisen Maru.
29.-O.S.K.	Shisen Maru.
30.-O.S.K.	Shisen Maru.

SINGAPORE.

May 1.-O.S.K.	Shisen Maru.
2.-O.S.K.	Lake Onawa.
3.-O.S.K.	Lake Onawa.
4.-O.S.K.	Lake Onawa.
5.-O.S.K.	Lake Onawa.
6.-O.S.K.	Lake Onawa.
7.-O.S.K.	Lake Onawa.
8.-O.S.K.	Lake Onawa.
9.-O.S.K.	Lake Onawa.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

Apr. 21.-O.S.K.	Yucsang.
22.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
23.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
24.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
25.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
26.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
27.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
28.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
29.-O.S.K.	Tamara.
30.-O.S.K.	Tamara.

CEBU AND ILOILO.

Apr. 26.-C.N.	Taming.
27.-C.N.	Taming.
28.-C.N.	Taming.
29.-C.N.	Taming.
30.-C.N.	Taming.

SANDAKAN.

Apr. 26.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
27.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
28.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
29.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.
30.-O.S.K.	Hinsang.

TAYA PORTS, ETC.

Apr. 30.-N.Y.K.	Macassar Maru.
May 1.-N.Y.K.	Tjondari.
2.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
3.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
4.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
5.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
6.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
7.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
8.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.
9.-N.Y.K.	Lake Onawa.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Kwaiyang.
23.-O.S.K.	Takada.
24.-O.S.K.	Takada.
25.-O.S.K.	Takada.
26.-O.S.K.	Takada.
27.-O.S.K.	Takada.
28.-O.S.K.	Takada.
29.-O.S.K.	Takada.
30.-O.S.K.	Takada.

CALCUTTA.

Apr. 22.-O.S.K.	Kwaiyang.
23.-O.S.K.	Takada.
24.-O.S.K.	Takada.
25.-O.S.K.	Takada.
26.-O.S.K.	Takada.
27.-O.S.K.	Takada.
28.-O.S.K.	Takada.
29.-O.S.K.	Takada.
30.-O.S.K.	Takada.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Apr. 22.-N.Y.K.	Wakasa Maru.
23.-N.Y.K.	Ganges Maru.
24.-N.Y.K.	Kalaka Maru.
25.-N.Y.K.	Kalaka Maru.
26.-N.Y.K.	Kalaka Maru.
27.-N.Y.K.	Kalaka Maru.
28.-N.Y.K.	Kalaka Maru.
29.-N.Y.K.	Kalaka Maru.
30.-N.Y.K.	Kalaka Maru.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Apr. 22.-C.A.	Hwah Ping.
23.-C.A.	Victoria.
24.-C.A.	Guanghua.
25.-C.A.	Guanghua.
26.-C.A.	Guanghua.
27.-C.A.	Guanghua.
28.-C.A.	Guanghua.
29.-C.A.	Guanghua.
30.-C.A.	Guanghua.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Apr. 22.-C.A.	Hwah Ping.
23.-C.A.	Victoria.
24.-C.A.	Guanghua.
25.-C.A.	Guanghua.
26.-C.A.	Guanghua.
27.-C.A.	Guanghua.
28.-C.A.	Guanghua.
29.-C.A.	Guanghua.
30.-C.A.	Guanghua.

JAPAN PORTS.

Apr. 21.-E.A.	Kanowa.
22.-E.A.	Kanowa.
23.-E.A.	Kanowa.
24.-E.A.	Kanowa.
25.-E.A.	Kanowa.
26.-E.A.	Kanowa.
27.-E.A.	Kanowa.
28.-E.A.	Kanowa.
29.-E.A.	Kanowa.
30.-E.A.	Kanowa.

AMERICAN PORTS.

Apr. 22.-S.D.	West Jessup.
23.-S.D.	West Jessup.
24.-S.D.	West Jessup.
25.-S.D.	West Jessup.
26.-S.D.	West Jessup.
27.-S.D.	West Jessup.
28.-S.D.	West Jessup.
29.-S.D.	West Jessup.
30.-S.D.	West Jessup.

VICTORIA.

May 14.-A.L.	Wentachee.
15.-A.L.	Wentachee.
16.-A.L.	Wentachee.
17.-A.L.	Wentachee.
18.-A.L.	Wentachee.
19.-A.L.	Wentachee.
20.-A.L.	Wentachee.
21.-A.L.	Wentachee.
22.-A.L.	Wentachee.

BEATTLE.

Apr. 22.-S.D.	West Jessup.
23.-S.D.	West Jessup.
24.-S.D.	West Jessup.
25.-S.D.	West Jessup.
26.-S.D.	West Jessup.
27.-S.D.	West Jessup.
28.-S.D.	West Jessup.
29.-S.D.	West Jessup.
30.-S.D.	West Jessup.

PORTLAND.

June 2.-A.L.	Abercrombie.
3.-A.L.	Abercrombie.
4.-A.L.	Abercrombie.
5.-A.L.	Abercrombie.
6.-A.L.	Abercrombie.
7.-A.L.	Abercrombie.
8.-A.L.	Abercrombie.
9.-A.L.	Abercrombie.
10.-A.L.	Abercrombie.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Apr. 21.-C.M.	Nile.
22.-C.M.	Nile.
23.-C.M.	Nile.
24.-C.M.	Nile.
25.-C.M.	Nile.
26.-C.M.	Nile.
27.-C.M.	Nile.
28.-C.M.	Nile.
29.-C.M.	Nile.
30.-C.M.	Nile.

VALPARAISO.

May 15.-T.K.K.	Seiyu Maru.
16.-T.K.K.	Seiyu Maru.
17.-T.K.K.	Seiyu Maru.
18.-T.K.K.	Seiyu Maru.
19.-T.K.K.	Seiyu Maru.
20.-T.K.K.	Seiyu Maru.
21.-T.K.K.	Seiyu Maru.
22.-T.K.K.	Seiyu Maru.
23.-T.K.K.	Seiyu Maru.

NEW YORK.

May 7.-B.F.	Kanowa.
8.-B.F.	Kanowa.
9.-B.F.	Kanowa.
10.-B.F.	Kanowa.
11.-B.F.	Kanowa.
12.-B.F.	Kanowa.
13.-B.F.	Kanowa.
14.-B.F.	Kanowa.
15.-B.F.	Kanowa.
16.-B.F.	Kanowa.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

May 15.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
16.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
17.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
18.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
19.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
20.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
21.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
22.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
23.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

May 15.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
16.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
17.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
18.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
19.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
20.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
21.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
22.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.
23.-O.S.K.	Chicago Maru.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Apr. 22.-L.T.	Trieste.
23.-L.T.	Trieste.
24.-L.T.	Trieste.
25.-L.T.	Trieste.
26.-L.T.	Trieste.
27.-L.T.	Trieste.
28.-L.T.	Trieste.
29.-L.T.	Trieste.
30.-L.T.	Trieste.

MARSEILLES.

May 10.-M.M.	Amazone.
11.-M.M.	Amazone.
12.-M.M.	Amazone.
13.-M.M.	Amazone.
14.-M.M.	Amazone.
15.-M.M.	Amazone.
16.-M.M.	Amazone.
17.-M.M.	Amazone.
18.-M.M.	Amazone.

LONDON.

Apr. 21.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.
22.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.
23.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.
24.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.
25.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.
26.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.
27.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.
28.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.
29.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.
30.-O.S.K.	Kanowa.

LIVERPOOL.

May 3.-B.F.	Antiochia.
4.-B.F.	Antiochia.
5.-B.F.	Antiochia.
6.-B.F.	Antiochia.
7.-B.F.	Antiochia.
8.-B.F.	Antiochia.
9.-B.F.	Antiochia.
10.-B.F.	Antiochia.
11.-B.F.	Antiochia.

HAMBURG.

May 20.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
21.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
22.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
23.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
24.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
25.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
26.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
27.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
28.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

May 20.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
21.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
22.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
23.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
24.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
25.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
26.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
27.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
28.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS CHILDREN

May 20.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
21.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
22.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
23.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
24.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
25.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
26.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
27.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
28.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.

are subject to disorders of the

May 20.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
21.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
22.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
23.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
24.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
25.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
26.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
27.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
28.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.

bowels and should receive the most

May 20.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
21.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
22.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
23.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
24.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
25.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
26.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
27.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.
28.-H.E.A.L.	Berco.

careful

